BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1814. [NUMBER 1271.

NAVAL OFFICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT
Tomorrow the 13th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At His Majesty's
NAVAL ARSENAL,
A QUANTITY OF
OLD Rope, Junk, Copper, Canvas, Iron, Boats, and sundry other Articles of Naval Stores.

CONDITIONS,

A Deposit to be made of 10 per Cent. and each lot cleared away in three days from the day of sale, or the deposit to be forfeited and the Lot remain the Property of the Crown. All small Articles to be paid for on the spot and taken away immediately.

By Order of the Commissioner,
C. NORTHCOTE.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has just received by a Dow from Bussorah, a few promising young Arab Horses.

Bombay, 12th October, 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
A few remaining Copies
OF THE
Company's New Charter.
PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—October 5th, Ship Mysore, Captain Francis Smyth, from China.
Ditto 7th, H. C.'s Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. Tho. Blast, from Mocha.
Ditto 12th, the H. C.y's Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. J. Phillips from Bussorah,
SAILED. October 7th, Ship Sultana, Captain John Kemp to Madras.
Ditto 9th, The H. C.y's Timber Ship Ernaud Lieut. Henry Hardy to Calicut.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, the infant daughter of John Elphinston Esq.
At Sea Lieut. R. W. Cory, 2d Batt. 2d Reg. N.I.
At Kiara Lieut. Ryan, H. M. 17 LD.
At Bombay, on Sunday last, Lieut. Astley H. M. 17 LD.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 12, 1814.

THE Mercury Cruizer, arrived from the Red Sea, on Friday last. She brought with her Francfort Journals and Maltese Gazettes; both affording interesting articles of intelligence; with some of which we are enabled to present our readers, through the great kindness of two of our best friends, by whose means we have not only seen many of the Journals, but also some of the Gazettes.

It appears from the Francforts which extend from the 24th April to the 7th of May that the Italians in general, were heartily disgusted with their Gallic Rulers.

In some places, indeed, they were visiting their sins with direful acts of vengeance. On the very same day the insurrection broke out at Milan, there was also one at Bergamo which cost the Prefect his life. At Brescia also there had been a general rising of the people, the greater part of whom repaired to the residence of the Prefect *Somenzari* with the view of putting him to death. Fortunately, however, he was apprized of his danger, sufficiently in time, to enable him to make his escape over the top of his hotel. They then fell upon 12 or 14 persons in his employ; all of whom fell victims to their fury. According also to well founded reports the Austrians were marching, in force, towards Mantua, to which place their presence alone, it was said, would restore perfect tranquility. Peschiera and Alexandria were on the point of surrendering. Prince Eugene, after publishing a farewell proclamation to the Italians had reached Verona in his way to Germany. Murat seems to be endeavouring to secure, at this critical moment, the love of the Neapolitans by the introduction of measures which, if followed up, will doubtless greatly ameliorate the condition of his subjects. Jerome Buonaparté arrived at Berne on the 27th of April with 12 persons in his suite, and Joseph it is said was about to hire a country residence in the environs of Rolle. He arrived at Lausanne on the 24th of April, accompanied by a Spanish General and two domestics: and after staying a day at the house of his brother the Count St. Leu he departed for Vevay. The Arch Duchess Louisa was expected to arrive at Kempten in Suabia on the 3d of May. From thence she was to proceed to Vienna, by the route of Inspruck and Saltzburg. Preparations were making at Manheim for the reception of the Empress of Russia, who it was thought would reach that city on the 4th of May. The Duke of Cambridge was well, at Hanover, on the 28th of April. The Allies had taken possession of Mayence.

It appears by the Genoa Gazette under date the 23d April that a deputation from Corsica had waited on Lord William Bentinck at Head Quarters, near Genoa, requesting, in the name of the inhabitants, assistance in the struggle they were making to free themselves from Buonaparté's power, & that the Island might again be reunited to the Crown of Great Britain. To which deputation Lord William returned an answer conveying his congratulations on the glorious and happy efforts they were making to liberate their country from the yoke of the Tyrant, and assuring the deputies that he would not only immediately transmit their Petition to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, but would also dispatch a part of the force under his command to the Island for the purpose of rendering effectual the efforts of the people.

It moreover appears that Lord William Bentinck had deputed General Montresor to be provisional Governor of the Island and that the General was actually proceeding thither.

At Padua, on the 25th of April, it was publickly promulgated that, by order of the Senate and Government of France all the French Troops which were in Italy were to return with all speed to France, that all the strong garrisons were to be delivered up to the allied arms, and that all the Italian Troops were to be under the orders of the Marshal Count of Belgarde. Mantua was to be surrendered up, and Generals Neippery and Sommariva were on their way to Milan.

By a Proclamation dated Milan the 26th April it appears that General Sommariva had actually arrived there and taken possession, in the name of the allied powers of all the departments districts, towns, garrisons, &c. in the Kingdom of Italy not already conquered by the allied Troops.

By accounts from Venice, dated the 20th of April, we also learn that by virtue of a convention entered into between the Generals in chiefs of the Austrian and French Armies, Venice was to be occupied, on that day, by the Austrian troops, under the orders of Marshal Baron de Marchal and the Government of that city and its dependences was to be, thence forth, administered in the name of his Imperial Majesty.—The French and Italian troops were to continue for a short time longer in the City for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for departure.

To one of the kind friends we before alluded to we are indebted for the following extract of a letter from Grand Cairo. "We have received" English news Papers down to the 5th May. Louis 18th entered Paris the 3d May but we have no accounts yet of his coronation. It is surmised in a Malta Paper of the 15th June that the Isle of Bourbon, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope and Tobago and Malta, are to remain to the English;—every other conquest to be given up or restored. The Emperor of Austria to have Venice, Mantua and Peschiera and a portion of Saxony; a part of which latter is also to go to Prussia. Russia to have the Duchy of Warsaw; but these are *on dits* and cannot but be premature."

We understand H. M. Ship Leda, Captain Sayer is about to proceed to Calcutta to take charge of the Fleet appointed to sail from thence about the 10th December, they will touch at Point de Galle on their way to England for any Ships from the western side of India that may wish to take protection of the convoy.

The Malacca we understand will be dispatched to England in a month or two after the Leda. The Theban Captain Leslie we believe is gone to China.

After the above was put to the Press the Vestal, Lieut. Philipps, we are happy to say, arrived with dispatches, from the Gulph. She left Bussorah on the 28th ultmo. and has brought the glorious intelligence of a general peace between the allied powers and France having been concluded at Paris on the 30th May. The Passengers on board the Vestal were Captains Macdonald, E. Wyatt and Swanston.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople dated the 25th June.

"Peace was concluded and signed at Paris the 30th May between the allied powers and France. Lord Castlereagh departed the next day on his return to London, whither the King of Prussia and Emperor Alexander with some of their distinguished Generals are also gone to spend a few days. Buonapar ē arrived in the Island of Elba after having exhibited manifest and contemptible proofs of cowardice during his journey from Fontainbleau to the place of his embarkation. It was indeed with much trouble that the people i many places were prevented from putting that monster to death! He is allowed an enormous pension of six million Livres per annum.

Plenipotentiaries from England and America were going to meet at Gottenburgh to negotiate a peace between the two countries; but in the mean time a strong naval force and troops were on the point of sailing for America.

There are serious differences between Sweden and Denmark concerning Norway which had been ceded by the latter to the former by treaty which Denmark is now unwilling to fulfil.

Commissaries have therefore been appointed by England, Russia, Austria and Prussia to proceed to Norway to endeavour to settle these differences."

By the 8th Article of the Treaty of Peace between England and France His Britannic Majesty engages to cede to His most Christian Majesty all those colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments which France possessed on the 1st of January 1792, in America—Africa—and Asia, excepting Tobago—St. Lucie—The Isle of France and its dependences, namely Rodrigue and the Sechelles—(de l'Ile de France et de ses dépendances, nommément Rodrigue et les Sechelles).

By the 9th Article, with the consent of Sweden, Guadaloupe is to be restored to France.

General Blucher by the particular desire of the Prince was to reside during his stay in London at Carlton House.

Lord Hill was to have the command in America and it was said would have under him a force of at least 25,000 men.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Paris on the 17th of May. His mother the Duchess was also expected there in a day or two. Cardinal Maury had at length quitted the Archbishopric.

Sir Thomas Graham entered Antwerp on the 5th of May. The Marine arsenals, &c. were permitted however to remain in the hands of the French.

The King of France has appointed Talleyrand Minister for foreign affairs.—M. l'Abbé de Montesquieu,—Secretary for the interior.—General Dupont, Secretary at War.—Baron Louis, Minister of Finance.—Baron Malouet Minister of Marine, & Count Beugot Director General of Police.

Madame de Staël was in Paris.

The Ex-Empress Josephine it is said was to be created Dachess of Evreux, and the territory of Navarre attached to the title.

Affairs in Spain we are sorry to observe do not assume a promising aspect. The Cortes seem obstinately inclined to impose improper conditions on the Sovereign. The Duke of Infantado had however proceeded to join him and it was hoped that his example would have a beneficial influence on the other grandees.

The Duke of Wellington was to go Ambassador to Paris.

We are informed that Mr. Ellis who formerly served with General Malcolm had left England for the Court of Persia, where he was to succeed Sir Gore Ousely.

The Americans had repealed the non importation act, and were coming it is thought to their senses,—The House of Representatives adopted the measure of repeal on the 7th of April by a majority of 115 to 37.

Lord Minto arrived at Plymouth on the 24th of May.

MALTA, 8TH JUNE, 1814.

On the 10th of May, 1814. His Excellency the Reverend Monseigneur Rivarola, the Apostolic Delegate of his Holiness restored at Rome, & in the other States of the church the exercise of the Papal Government.

Porto Ferrajo, 7th May 1814.—On the 3d current, at 6 o'clock in the evening an English frigate, entered this port and having hoisted out a boat disembarked some persons who proved to be different officers of rank, Russian, English, Austrian, with two French Generals, that accompanied the Ex Emperor Napoleon, who was in the same frigate. One of the officers having landed and given official intelligence of their mission to the Commandant of the garrison, he during the night made all the necessary dispositions for the reception of so famous a personage. The people evinced much joy; illuminations took place; and all the authorities were required to assist at the ceremony of the entrance of the new Sovereign.

The next day, was carried into the town, under a military escort, a standard sent by the Emperor, which was immediately hoisted on the fort Estrella, under the discharges of cannon & a short time afterwards, Napoleon landed with his suit, under a salute of 101 guns which the English frigate answered with 24.

The Emperor was dressed in a surtout of blue and a silver embroidered coat, with a particular decoration also in silver; he had on a round hat with a white cockade, and seemed remarkably well.

At the entrance of the town (all the troops being under arms) he was received by the different Authorities, public functionaries, the clergy, and by a great number of citizens. After a brief speech, from the Mayor the Keys of the town were presented to him. Immediately after the whole party went to the Mother Church, where, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung. This being over, he proceeded to the palace of the Mayor, which was destined for his residence; and here he was again complimented by all the superior Authorities. In return he spoke to every one with considerable gaiety and ease, putting many questions relative to the country, its state, &c.

After a short interval of repose Napoleon mounted his horse and proceeded to visit the fortresses of Marciana, Campo, Liveri and Rio. On his return he invited all the authorities to dine with him. In the evening there was a fresh illumination. On the same day the following proclamation was published. "Inhabitants of the Island of Elba. Human vicissitudes have conducted the Emperor Napoleon amongst you and his own choice has made him your sovereign. Before entering your walls he used the following expressions which I am anxious to make known to you since they contain the pledge of your future felicity. "General I have sacrificed my rights to the interest of the country and have reserved for myself with the consent of all powers the sovereignty of the Island of Elba. Make known to the Inhabitants the new order of things and the choice that I have made of this Island for my residence, in consequence of the amenity, as well of their manners as of the climate."

"Elbanese. These words (of Napoleon) require no comment. They decide your destiny. The Emperor has estimated you properly. I owe you this justice and I render it to you."

"Inhabitants of the Island of Elba! I shall speedily leave you. The removal is painful to me since I sincerely love you but the Idea of your future happiness sweetens the regret I feel at my departure and in whatever place I hereafter may be I shall ever be closely connected with this Island thro' the recollection I shall bear with me of the virtues of its Inhabitants and by those vows I shall offer up in its favor."

The General of Brigade,

DELESME.

Porto Ferrajo, 4th May 1814.

We have been most kindly formed with a copy of the treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 30th May—together with some Francfort journals and other interesting papers the material contents of which we shall be happy in giving to our readers as early as posible.

English Extracts.

We understand the desertions which have taken place since the British army entered France have been very great (particularly of one discription of Soldiers, the Irish Catholics). The 88th Regiment has, we hear, experienced a considerable diminution of its numbers.

Letters from Bourdeaux say, that our troops are living in the most splendid stile of luxury. They say that they drink the finest claret at 20*d.* per bottle.

A person in Yorkshire lately made his will, and left his wife 100*l.* a year, provided she did not marry again; but if she did, then 200*l.* a year. Being asked by the attorney why he made such an unusual provision, he answered, if she does no better for her second husband than she has done for me I am sure he will have occasion for it.

The Bishop of Lincoln will benefit, about the latter end of the month of April next, by the falling in of Leases (which he declined renewing when he came to that see,) nearly 4000*l.* per annum, as his Lordship will then be enabled to grant long leases of these Episcopal estates, for the *good* of the *Church*.

Many a man has visited the Opera House to obtain a Heiress, Mr. Wright, it seems, went there to make one.

New Character—A footman who wished to recommend himself to a good place, stated, "He was six foot high, and Member of a Bible Society."

It is not surprising that a report should be spread of BONAPARTE's proceeding to Normandy, for it must be agreed on all hands, that he is on the road to *Rouen*.

NOVELTY.—A Lady, in a provincial paper, states, "she has had stolen a *black ass*, of a very large and beautiful kind; and if any Gentleman, or his groom, should meet any asses upon the road, she requests them to look at them, and if any should answer her description, to inform her of it immediately."

A Gentleman, who had attended a political dinner, at which there was much huzzaing, but a very scanty bill of fare, being asked what sort of entertainment he had had, replied—"Plenty of *cheer*, but *nothing* to *eat*."

The narrow escape of Lord WELLINGTON and Sir ROWLAND HILL, from a shot which killed the horse of the latter gallant officer under him, is circumstantially described in the following letter received in Shropshire, the native county of Sir ROWLAND, from one of his Aidesde-Campe.

"ST. PALAIS FEB. 20—I was riding in front of Lord WELLINGTON and Sir ROWLAND, with one of his Lordship's Aidesde-Camp, when in crossing a French battery a round shot passed between us, then went very near Lord WELLINGTON's head, and afterwards struck and killed Sir ROWLAND's horse.

The ball entered the shoulder of the animal, passed though his body, and went between the legs of the rider. The General was a little hurt by the fall, but not by any means seriously. You may better judge than I can describe our alarm, until we ascertained that this was the case."

Rear-Admiral the Hon. CHARLES ELPHINSTONE FLEMING is appointed to command at Gibraltar, in the room of Admiral LINZEE.

We are sorry to announce the death of General COLIN CAMPBELL, Governor of Gibraltar, who was an excellent officer. The Constant, Lieut. STOKES, which arrived at Portsmouth on Friday, from the Rock, brings this information.

We learn that it is so impossible to obtain horses, or even beds, on the road to Paris, that hundreds are striving to make their way thither on foot, and to put up with bundles of straw for the night in outhouses. On their arrival in Paris, they do not fair much better. A decent bed-room costs from 2 to 5 Louis-d'ors per night; and there is hardly a seat to be found at a traiteurs, upon which to eat a dinner.

The Chancellorship of the University of St. Andrew's having become vacant by the departure of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge from Britain, and his residence in Hanover, the Senatus Academicus have elected Lord Viscount Melville their Chancellor, and Conservator of their privileges.

THE LATE MR. WRIGHT.—This Gentleman, whose bequests have lately attracted some curiosity respecting himself, was the son of Baron Wright, of the Exchequer, whose work upon Tenures is quoted by Blackstone. He was himself of St. John's College, Cambridge. We have not learned that he took a degree there; but his respect for that Society is expressed by his will, which adds 3000*l.* to their funds.

Mr. Wright, a younger son was educated to the Bar; and, at one time, he had little more fortune than would enable him handsomely to take his chance there. But his property was gradually increased by the bequests of two sisters, who made him their sole heir, and it was already large when an extraordinary circumstance gave him the whole of the family estate. His elder brother, who had been long at variance with him had resolved, after many disputes, to exercise the power, which he had, of leaving the estate (nearer to four then to three thousand pounds a year) to a stranger. He had a will drawn up for that purpose, and was riding with it in his pocket to a market town to have it attested, when he was seized by a fit, fell from his horse and expired.

Thus Mr. Wright became a man of considerable landed estate, as well as of ready money property. He then entirely relinquished the Bar, and went abroad, where, for some reason or other, he passed great part of his life. On his return, it did not appear that he could expend an eighth part of his income.

INDIA SHIPPING.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHIPS EMPLOYED IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

16 or 17 ships	. . .	from 1000 to 1200 tons.
14 do.	. . . .	700 to 1000.
16 do.	. . . .	500 to 700.

Which being replaced by Ships built in England, would require annually for cordage and sails,

For Cordage.	For Canvas.
1375 tons hemp.	170 tons flax.
3300 barrels of tar.	50 tons hemp.

Which would pay in duty	. . .	£13,600
For Freight in British ships, according to the present freights	. . .	11,500
For landing charges	. . .	1,150
		26,250
To be paid for labour, making into Cordage, & the various expences attendant thereon		39,000
Ditto for the manufacture of canvas	.	25,500
Ditto making into sails	. . .	20,000
		84,500
Abstract for duty, freight, &c.	. . .	26,250
Ditto for Manufacture	. . .	84,5000
		110,750

Exclusive of the cost of the raw material, insurance hereon, and profit to the importer.

Extract from the Annual Register—sec. A. D. 1803, page 221.

The following account of Porto Ferraja and he Island of Elba may be acceptable to our readers. It was drawn up at the period of the possession of it by the French, by an able and accurate observer:—

"Porto Ferrajo, in the Island of Elba, was little known, and little considered while the Island belonged to Tuscany, and before the French Republic had become so formidable.

"The British sent a handful of troops to reinforce the garrison of natives, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. AIREY they effectually resisted the great efforts the French made to take it. At the peace of Amiens it was stipulated, that the British troops should evacuate the Island and restore it to the King of ETRURIA. In consequence of the treaty the English did evacuate it, but in a few days afterwards it was occupied by the French, BUONAPARTE having exchanged it for a small and insignificant consideration. Certainly this was not in the terms, nor in the spirit of the treaty. A place of such vast importance, it was understood, was to be placed neither in the hands of Great Britain nor France, but in those of a state whose power in the Mediterranean was of no weight.

"The port is capable of containing the largest fleets and it has an advantage over that of Malta, as ships can get out more easily. It is impossible to get out of Malta with a N. E. wind if it blow fresh,

"The grand fleet of Mediterranean France might be stationed here it is thought. It perfectly commands the coast of Italy. Its position is central in the Mediterranean, and is well situated for embarking troops for Candia or an invasion of Turkey. Candia is always made by ships sailing for Egypt.

"The French being possessed of Elba, have no occasion to occupy Malta, which will be placed in hands so as to exclude the British from the Mediterranean. By this step of the French Malta becomes absolutely necessary to Great Britain, or we can have no communication which any country east of Sicily.

"Elba is so near the coast of Italy, that its garrison can, in spire of a blockading fleet, be always supplied with provisions, and the garrison with reinforcements.

"It was esteemed impregnable, and is now becoming more strong by the works the French are erecting; Indeed, a fort was necessary to be erected on the land opposite the town, to secure the fleet at anchor in the port. The number of its inhabitants is so small that the garrison will be in no danger from an insurrection, as was the case at Malta.

"In fine, it is a port in every respect possessing the greatest advantages to the French, and in time of war of the most alarming nature to her enemies. It is conveniently situated to be a magazine of naval stores, which may be obtained from the Adriatic, the Black Sea, &c. it will be a most dangerous station for privateers, as well as a fleet. The British trade to Italy and to the Levant will be wholly at the mercy of France."

After the preliminaries which led to the traty of Tilsit were adjusted Buonaparte was attended by the King of Prussia in his own apartments, where the unfeeling conqueror received him with the greatest haughtiness. "Let me see your wife!" said he. "She is at Konisburg, you Majesty." "I must see your wife." sternly repeated the Tyrant. "She will not come." replied the humbled Monarch; "a sense of the injuries she has lately sustained, would forbid her attending you." "Let me see your wife, or I will not sign a peace," added the Corsican. The King, reduced by the most urgent necessity, sent a letter to his Queen, begging her attendance; but, as he expected, received a reply, that she could not submit to the interview. The King communicated this reply to Buonaparté, who imperiously rejoined. "If you do not yourself bring your wife to my presence, our negociations must end." Thus humbled, the painful alternative remained to prevail upon the Queen to comply, or to take the consequences of her final refusal. The King repaired to Konigsburg, and his obedient Queen consented to appear before the Emperor of the French. This *unprincely* Prince eyed her with an attention bordering on rudeness. "I expected," said he, addressing himself to her, "to see a fair Queen, but I behold the fairest of women." Then, turning to a stand of flowers, he selected from among them a rose, and, presenting it, added, "I offer the fairest of flowers to the fairest of her sex." The Queen distantly replied, "Sir, we are not sufficiently acquainted for me to receive this compliment;" when the polished Buonaparté held it to her, and, with a menacing look and haughty air, replied, "Take it, Madam—it is I who offer it to you!" The Queen accepted the rose, and answered, "Sir, I receive it as a pledge of friendship to come." Apparently softened by her *beauty* and noble demeanour, this *gracious* Emperor made an offer of his services, and inquired what favour he could grant her. "I have nothing to ask," said the Queen. I wish you to command my services—ask what I can give you." "As a Queen, I ask for nothing, Sir," said the afflicted Princess; "but as a mother, I beg the town and citadel of Magdeburgh for my sons." "You are a very beautiful Queen," replied Buonaparté, "but you know not what you ask—Magdeburgh is worth an hundred Queens."

The Catholic Board met at the house of Mr. Fitzpatrick, in Capel-street, Dublin, on Saturday last. Sir Thoma Esmonde filled the Chair; the meeting was very respectable, and sustained no loss at all by the absence of the Orators. The following letters were read, and two very proper Resolutions passed.

"Dublin, 4, Capel-street, 25th Feb. 1814.

"MY LORD (or) SIR,

"I have the honour to inclose you the several suggestions respectfully submitted to your consideration by the General Board of the Catholics of Ireland.

"The Board has been anxious to point your condescending attention to these matters in which the late Bill introduced into the House of Commons last Session for our relief, appeared to the Board to have been particularly defective, convinced that their respectful suggestions will receive from your well known zeal and patriotic devotion to the cause of your suffering countrymen, all the consideration which in your judgment they intrinsically merit. I have the honour to be,

My Lord (or) Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

To the Earl of Donoughmore (or) P. P. ROCHE.
The Right Honourable Henry Grattan."

"SIR, March 7th 1814.

"I was favoured with your Letter, accompanied with a paper containing certain ideas of the Catholic Board, with a desire that I should direct my attention to some matters in which it appeared to that Board that the Roman Catholic Bill framed in the last Session was particularly defective. In answer to which communication, I beg to say, that the Bill framed in the last Session for the relief of the Roman Catholics has been misconceived; but without entering into particulars, or without any opinion on the suggestions of the Board, I shall take them into my consideration, and act according to my judgment.

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

P. P. Roche, Esq. HENRY GRATTAN."

"SIR, Knocklofty, 3d March, 1814.

"I have had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 25th ult. with the accompanying suggestions, as they are now called, and by which the Conductors of the late proceedings of the Board have thought it expedient to circumscribe—so far as in them lies—by limits sufficiently narrow, the discretion of those who have been selected to plead the Catholic Cause, and the deliberative functions of both Houses of Parliament. Having availed myself, not long since, of the occasion which had presented itself, of expressing my sentiments upon that part of the subject—explicitly and without reserve—it is quite unnecessary for me now to repeat the same declarations again, or to request that it may be remembered; that I receive these communications in no other light than as the opinions of very respectable individuals, who profess and feel a particular interest on a great pending question—not unimportant from its extensive bearings and probable results, to every other class of his Majesty's subjects—but according to which I am not to be considered, by this my acknowledgment of the receipt of these suggestions, as bound, in any the most remote degree, to regulate my Parliamentary conduct.

"Under these impressions, and because it would not be fitting that I should anticipate discussion better suited to another time and place, I cautiously abstain from any consideration of those Eleven distinct propositions, which the Catholic Board have voted, to form, as it would seem, the basis of a new Treaty, into which they are thus preparing to enter with the Sovereign Power of the state—or how far the same or any part hereof, are in unison with, or militate against my own matured opinions and conviction.

I have the honour to be, with much truth, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

To P. P. Roche, Esq. DONOUGHMORE"

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SPANISH PAPERS.—MADRID, APRIL 16.

CORTES.

In the sitting of yesterday, the President announced the approach of the Secretary at War, who came to communicate a piece of important information. The Secretary entered, & read from the tribune the following letter from the Duke of Ciudad-Rodrigo to the Minister at War, on the subject of the entrance of the Allies into Paris:—

"Most excellent Sir,—I transmit to your Excellency the subjoined paper, which is the translation of a Proclamation published yesterday in Toulouse, by the Prefect of the Department, from which you will see that the Allies entered Paris on the 30th ult. I hasten to communicate to you this important information, begging at the same time to felicitate the Government on so glorious an event."—Here follows the proclamation.

Senor REY.—Since the French have deprived us of many valuable articles, both in the arts and in letters, I suggest to your Majesty, though I know it to be rather the province of the executive, that a Commissioner should go to France, for the purpose of recognising in Bordeaux, and even in the museums of Paris, the articles of which the literature and arts of Spain have been robbed, demanding them back, and restoring them to Simancas, the Escurial, and other places to which they belong.

Senor VARGAS supported this idea, which, however, its author did not commit to writing, satisfying himself with the consideration that the Secretary would announce it to Government.

SITTING OF THE 17TH.

The report of a Special Commission on the expences of the King's household was taken into consideration.

Art. 1. "That the annual endowment of the household of the King should be fixed at 40 millions of reals."

(N. B. 20 reals vellon make a dollar.)

Senor MOYANO.—I should be satisfied with the sum fixed by the Committee, if it could be altered during the life of his Majesty; for should Ferdinand VII. marry and have children, as we all wish, then forty millions would not be sufficient. Though the nation be poor at present, yet it is in a course of becoming rich, considering the impediments which have been removed from agriculture, commerce, & the arts. For this reason, & because at Bayonne 60 milions were assigned to the usurper, I think that the revenue of the royal household should be more than 40 milions.

Senor VARGAS.—I wish to know whether the Masterships of the Military Orders (Maestrasgos) are included in these 40 millions; for though I know not what they are worth, I am sure they are very lucrative.—Senor CANGA ARGUELLES: The Masterships are consigned to the public account.—Senor VARGAS: Then I think the 40 millions more than sufficient.

Senor CEPERO said, he was happy in having contributed to the saving of ten millions, by demanding accounts from the Government. The Committee at first proposed fifty millions, but afterwards, on hearing the Regency, it agreed to the forty which the latter proposed. I rely, said he, on the Government, which possesses all the data, and I believe the amount quite sufficient, even though Ferdinand VII. should marry and have children. The virtues of his Majesty, which a Deputy has painted, and which nobody doubts, do not come into consideration in this question; for fortunately, the nation has reached that state in which its happiness does not so much depend on the private virtues of the King, as on the execution of the laws. Here we are representatives of the people, and this day exercise the highest act of sovereignty. We must here act for the people who have sent us hither, and confided to us their interests. I think the endowment of forty millions quite sufficient. The King of England, though the nation be most opulent, probably has not so much; for though he has assigned to him by Parliament a revenue of perhaps ninety millions, yet he has to pay out of it his civil list, the Judges, and I believe even his guards. As to what has been said of the revenue assigned to the Usurper at Bayonne, that assembly was a complete farce, and the farcical Spaniards met there had nothing of the character of representatives.

Senor CANGA ARGUELLES proved from facts in our legislation, that our Kings had often been urged to make reforms in their households; that profusion had been advancing to such a degree, that even Charles IV. proposed to reduce some expenses: but it was not accomplished on account of the want of character of those who surrounded the throne, or from the general corruption. He then read a list of the expenses of the kingdom in the year 1796; and proved that not even Charles IV. in days of the greatest profusion, had a greater revenue than that now assigned to the King.

[Here follows a string of Resolutions, fixing what the King has to pay out of the 40 millions of reals.]

CADIZ, APRIL 10.

They write from Vera Cruz, of the date of the 9th of February, that a great convoy is arrived from St. Louis at Mexico, with 472 millions of piastres in bars, and above 200,000 sheep. On the 24th of January the convoy coming from Mexico arrived at Puebla, which it was to leave on the 3d of February, and was expected on the 20th at Vera Cruz; it seems that it brings four millions. Another victory was talked of, gained by Llano over Moreles, who lost 700 killed and as many prisoners, among whom were Matamoros & fifteen or twenty Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, who would be immediately shot. *(Cour. May 9th.)*

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

(Continued from our last.)

Austria which at the commencement of the Russian campaign, had taken a partial and reluctant part on the side of France, after witnessing the disasters which befell it, gradually withdrew herself into a neutral position. She evidently however took a deep interest in the passing events; nor was it a timid or inactive neutrality which she was prepared to maintain. Armaments of the greatest magnitude took place in every part of the Austrian territory; a continued succession of troops was poured into Bohemia, and placed there in an attitude of observation. It already appeared probable, that either of the scales into which she might throw herself, would at once preponderate. To court her favour became thus a grand object with both parties. Buonaparté, before leaving Dresden, published a bulletin, announcing that he had acceded to a proposition made by Austria for assembling a congress at Prague. Austria afterwards declared that no such proposition had ever been made to her; and an assertion so unauthorized appeared strange, and somewhat offensive. However she felt no disinclination to interpose; and viewing with uneasiness that progress of the French arms, and her frontier in danger of being again encircled by them, she determined to take an active part in putting a stop to farther hostilities. Under her mediation, an armistice was concluded, very different from that which was wont to follow the victories of Napoleon. No price was paid for it by the allies. The line of demarcation was fixed with a scrupulous regard to the actual position of the respective armies; and a considerable district, already occupied by the French arms, and which included the capital, Breslau, was declared to be neutral territory. Every thing was arranged on a footing of the most perfect equality; and it was announced, that all the respective parties should send deputies to the approaching congress, to be formed under the auspices of Austria.

Such were the events which took place on the leading theatre of this short but eventful campaign. The north of Germany was also distinguished by occurrences of no inconsiderable interest, which we can now relate, without breaking the thread of the narration. To understand them however, reference must be made to a transaction which took place at a period long anterior. In the month of August 1813, the Emperor Alexander and the Crown Prince of Sweden met at Abo in Finland, and after considerable discussion, concluded a treaty of alliance and co-operation. The leading articles, besides promises of mutual assistance, were those by which Sweden confirmed to Russia the possession of Finland, on condition of procuring for her an accession of territory in another quarter. This was to be effected by requiring from Denmark the cession of Norway, for that power was to be indemnified by countries hereafter conquered for her in the north of Germany. Should Denmark, as might be expected, refuse, Bernadotte was to be aided in accomplishing the conquest of Norway by 35,000 Russian troops, and this operation was to be effected, prior to any co-operation from him in the continental war.

This treaty is remarkable, as it shews the expectations then formed by the two powers, contrary to all probable appearance, but as afterwards appeared, signally well founded. We find them confident of being able, not only to repel French invasion, but to carry their victorious arms into the north of Germany. In other respects, no consideration of the signal services rendered by them to the common cause of Europe, can make us refrain from expressing our decided disapprobation of this treaty. The required cession of Norway by Denmark had no principle of the law of nations by which it could be justified. Both indeed could muster a few slight complaints against Denmark; but open war alone could have afforded ground for so violent a measure. Besides making the promise of an ample indemnity, they virtually gave up the claims founded on such allegations. As to the indemnity itself, Denmark was certainly very hard treated, in being required to give up an ancient and integral part of her kingdom, for countries which, contrary to all visible human appearance, were to be conquered for her at some future period. To render the measure at all just, her consent was necessary, which yet the terms of the treaty shewed not to be expected. Even had it been obtained, this system of transferring subjects from hand to hand, by exchange, like herds of cattle, however conformable to the French system of *arrondissement*, is by no means sanctioned by the soundest views of political morality. Lastly, it was contrary to every principle of military policy, to direct the whole Swedish and a great part of the Russian force into a remote and secluded corner, the operations in which could have no influence upon the general fortune of the war. The whole ought undoubtedly to be employed on the great theatre, success in which would carry along with it all these minor objects.

Soon after, another transaction took place, which equally demands our attention. Upon the basis of the above treaty, another was concluded with Sweden by the British cabinet. In this convention it was stipulated, that in consideration of Bernadotte employing 30,000 men to co-operate with the Russian armies on the continent, he should receive from Britain a monthly subsidy of £100,000 sterling. He received also in perpetuity, the possession of the island of Guadaloupe, which had been conquered from France by the British naval force. In fine, the arrangement with regard to Norway was guaranteed, and aid promised for carrying it into effect, provided at least Denmark should refuse to join her arms to those of the allies.

The circumstance in this treaty which most sensibly touched a large proportion of the British public, was that which related to the pecuniary arrangement. The giving of money at all, and particularly the giving it to foreign powers, is a measure towards which the nation feels a species of instinctive jealousy. Upon this subject, we have no hesitation in paying our tribute to the wisdom of the British cabinet. We approve their conduct, not only upon those general principles of foreign policy which we have formerly illustrated, and which called upon her at such a moment by no means to be sparing of her efforts. We approve it also from a view of the situation in which Europe then stood. The tide was already turned against France; but there remained an imminent danger, lest the northern powers, if favourable terms were offered, should conclude a separate treaty, and leave Britain again, as before, to carry on a wasting and interminable warfare. It was therefore her decided interest, almost at any expense, to attach herself by the strongest possible ties to the great confederacy of Europe. Even therefore although the co-operation of Bernadotte had been of little value, we should consider the mere wish of the great powers that he should receive such a subsidy, as an amply sufficient ground for giving it. We approve also, in principle, of the cession of Guadaloupe; and though there was something informal in the time and manner of making it, this may be excused by certain peculiarities in the case. But with regard to the article relative to Norway, it was impossible, for the reasons stated above, to view it with the same satisfaction, Britain indeed was in a situation quite different from the other two powers. She was at war with Denmark; and one power which is at war with another for reasons which, it is to be presumed, she considers as just, seems entitled to make use even of the unjust hostility of other powers. Yet the circumstances in which the war originated were such as, without implying blame on the part of Great Britain, certainly afforded to Denmark a claim for forbearance. As matters stood, it was out of the question to commit our relations with the two powers by direct opposition to this measure. Yet considering its nature, and how much Britain was already doing, it might, we think, have been practicable and very desirable, to have withdrawn herself from any share in the transaction.

When the Swedish treaty was first concluded, Denmark was in a state of amicable relation with France; and so long as that power remained predominant in the north of Germany, it could not be expected that she would endanger her continental possessions, by engaging in hostilities against it. But when the triumphant arms of Russia poured down upon Holstein and the Elbe, her sentiments underwent a change. The yoke of France had pressed heavy upon her, as upon other states; and her people eagerly sought to be delivered from those fetters by which their industry had been chained. The great powers now perceived the error which they had committed, in conciliating Sweden at the expense of another power, whose alliance might have been nearly as useful. Some diplomatic communications accordingly took place, from which Denmark certainly understood, that the relinquishment of Norway was no longer to be required from her. She accordingly agreed to unite with the allies, so far at least as to assist in the defence of the Hanse Towns; and she actually sent troops to Hamburgh, who took an active part in several engagements. An explanation however took place, from which it appeared, that Sweden had not desisted wholly from her demands, but had merely restrained them to the bishopric of Drontheim, the most northerly of the Norwegian provinces. We trust that there was not, according to the French allegations, an intentional deception; Denmark, without doubt, was actually deceived. On finding that this new demand was to be persisted in she determined to renew her alliance with France. She conceived, that this requisition, though diminished in extent, was the same in principle; and that it was her duty, from no motive but the last necessity, to abandon her ancient and attached subjects. We see no alternative that was left to her, except this unfortunate one, which she adopted with evident reluctance. The Crown Prince, in thus forcing her back into the arms of France, seriously injured the common cause, and neutralized, in a great measure, the direct aid which he was bringing to it. Not only the cooperation of Denmark was lost, but her active hostility gave occupation to a considerable portion of the allied forces.

It is with much regret, that a regard to the eternal laws of public justice has compelled us to allude thus severely to the single blot, in the character and conduct of that great confederacy which has restored liberty and peace to the world.

Buonaparté was in no condition to resent the vacillation which had appeared in the conduct of his ally. He received him with open arms, and felt probably some satisfaction at having thus forced upon him as, if in his own despite, a just cause to defend. The first consequences of this alliance were of the most painful nature. No state had suffered more severely from French dominion, and none had made more determined efforts for deliverance than Hamburgh. The glory of the ancient Hanse Towns seemed revived; and the opening of this grand inlet to German commerce afforded to Europe an earnest of the blessings which she was to enjoy under the new order that had arisen. But the force which maintained the city against French troops, could no longer suffice, when the Danish army was added. This last placed itself under the command of a French general, resistance became unavailing; and Hamburgh threw open its gates. Vengeance was now to be taken for that patriotic zeal which she had dared to manifest; and though the interference of Denmark saved the citizens from personal infliction, exactions to an enormous amount were imposed and vigorously levied.

Meanwhile preparations, on an immense scale, were carried on throughout all the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as well as all the districts of northern Germany, which had been liberated from French influence. The events of the recent campaign afforded, on this subject, a most salutary and important lesson. Every private object and interest gave place for the moment to the grand views of national safety. Levies for the augmentation of the regular army were made to an immense extent. A numerous and well disciplined militia, called *landwehr*, was also raised: to which was added a levy *en masse* under the appellation of *landsturm*. Austria was scarcely less indefatigable in completing her establishment, in raising new levies, and in pouring corps into Bohemia. From the moment that the Russian arms acquired the ascendancy, an extraordinary fermentation was excited in the councils of this power. All the men of influence began to exclaim, that now was the time to retrieve at once so many losses which had reduced her beneath her ancient level. Russia came forward, liberally offering, now she had delivered herself, to assist in the liberation of other nations; and from all the neighbouring states, ample cooperation might be surely expected. Austria however, after such a succession of disaster, and so many disappointed hopes, shrunk from taking at once any decisive step. She employed even a considerable share of dissimulation, to conceal from the French court the change that had taken place in her councils. Buonaparte lavished offers, entreaties, protestations; half of the Prussian monarchy was to be the reward of a co-operation, which would restore to him all his former ascendancy. Austria turned a deaf ear to such proposals; she recalled the auxiliary corps which had acted with the French army, and withdrew into a state of perfect neutrality. She remained thus a mere spectator of the campaign in Saxony and Silesia. She had however gone greatly too far to render it at all safe for her, that France should resume its ancient power, and should again surround her territories with armies. Such notices probably rendered her active in negociating an armistice, and in forwarding the assemblage of a congress at Prague. They determined her also to support no terms of peace, which should not have for their basis the limitation of the French influence in Germany. What was the nature of the overtures first made by her, has not exactly transpired; but it appears certain that from the moment they reached the French emperor, he accounted her his enemy, and determined again to try the issue of arms. Efforts were made to draw reinforcements from every quarter. A considerable proportion of the army of Spain, which had been hitherto left nearly untouched, began its march for the Elbe. At the same time Eugene Beauharnois repaired to Italy, and began to assemble an army upon the Adige, with the view of overawing Austria from that side. Meantime, France interposed every species of delay in the negotiation, both by complaints relative to the character of the persons sent to the congress, and by disputes upon matters of form. Her object, as she almost avowed, was that hostilities should be renewed during the continuance of the negotiations. These she probably hoped would lull Austria, and prevent her from taking at last any active part; and if she should succeed in driving the armies of Russia and Prussia beyond the Vistula, and cutting them off from all communication with the Bohemian frontier, she could then give law to Austria and to them alike. That power however had taken her part, and had fully determined, if war was to be, to take the most decisive part in it. At the expiration of the armistice, she proposed an extension of it for three weeks, to which the French emperor reluctantly acceded. As his views were now it is probable evidently such as to remove all prospect of a pacific termination, Austria had perhaps no other object in this delay than to mature her preparations, and arrange the plan of the approaching campaign. Buonaparté continuing to raise obstructions, and there appearing no prospect of his acceding to the required terms, the armistice was denounced, and Austria issued her famous declaration of war. On the 10th of August took place this event, which will be ever memorable in the annals of Europe. In itself it involved the complete re-establishment of the long-lost balance of power; and its promises, since amply fulfilled, were still more auspicious.

Never perhaps, in all the records of history, had there occured a moment affording an earnest of such mighty events as those which were now about to be acted. The great conqueror of the age saw now, that his last game was to be played for the empire of the world. It was here to be determined, whether Europe, whether all those regions, on which mainly depended the civilization and improvement of the human race, were to be restored to their native energies, or to be sunk in hopeless bondage? The nations were here to make the last struggle for their privileges as citizens, and their birth-right as men. And if such were the interests to be decided, the actors were not less conspicuous. All the sovereigns of Europe, in suspense whether they should continue to sit on their thrones; all the great captains and veteran armies formed by a warfare of twenty years; the flower of her youth drawn from her remotest extremities all assembled, to act their allotted part on that terrible theatre. All that was most illustrious in Europe hastened hither to witness and to share this grand and final decision of the destiny of the world.

Notwithstanding the vast losses recently sustained by the French emperor, with such vigour and determination had he called forth the great resources within his reach, that his army equalled perhaps in numerical amount, those of all the other powers united. At no former period probably had he been at the head of one more numerous. The main body under his own immediate command might be estimated, without any danger of exaggeration, at 300,000 men. This immense force was very closely concentrated, and occupied a species of semicircle round Lusatia, having Dresden as its centre; and the Lower Elbe as its base. A considerable force however was on the left bank in Saxony, observing the defiles of Bohemia. The communication with the Rhine was kept up by Leipsic and Erfurt. Besides this grand army, a considerable force under Davoust defended Holstein and Hamburgh, and threatened Pomerania. Its communication with the army at Dresden, as well as the French preponderance on the middle Elbe, were imperfectly maintained by the garrison of Magdeburg.

The allies occupied a line of much greater extent and circuit. The accession of Austria, besides making a large addition to their force, brought also the advantage of turning the barrier of the Elbe, as great part of that river flowed through Bohemia, were they could pass without opposition. It was in Bohemia therefore that the grand army took its position. It consisted of the whole Austrian force, augmented by large Russian and Prussian detachments from Silesia. The head-quarters were at Toplitz, whence they could threaten Saxony and the rear of the French army. Blucher besides commanded a very large force in Silesia, consisting partly of the remains of the Russian and Prussian regulars; and partly of a large body of well organized militia; the whole amounting to about 100,000 men. Lastly, the Crown prince, with his head-quarters at Berlin commanded the army of the north of Germany. This force was composed of the whole Swedish army, large corps of Russian and Prussian regulars, the militia of Brandenburg, and the troops levied from the Hanse Towns, and other districts that had risen against the French. On one side, it observed Davoust and the garrison of Magdeburgh; on the other, it covered Berlin, and was prepared to act as circumstances might admit, against the French grand army. It was estimated at 120,000 men.

We must confess, that this position of the allies does not, with a view to military movements, appear to us extremely advantageous. Their whole force was divided into three corps, acting separately, at a distance from each other, and with only a circuitous and imperfect communication. The French army was in the centre, completely united, and ready to direct its entire force against any of the allied divisions. This position was peculiarly adverse to offensive movements which yet were evidently contemplated. The plan which, to us, would have appeared most eligible, was to have brought the whole mass of the allied armies into Bohemia, evidently the point whence offensive operations could be best undertaken. Silesia and Brandenburg could then have been covered by small detached corps, which would have answered their purpose; because the French army, with such an accumulation behind it, could not have sent any large bodies of troops against them. This appears to us, in a military view, to have been decidedly the best arrangement. There might however have been other circumstances necessary to be taken into consideration. The force of the Prussian states consisting in a great measure of militia, might have been unwilling to march into a remote and foreign district; and might at the same time, in order to render it efficient, have required the addition of regular troops. There might also have been advantages in points of supply and subsistence. The allied chiefs too evidently understood, and employed the best means of obviating this disadvantage in their position. They were always careful, when the enemy advanced in superior force, to retire and watch the favourable moment for attacking, when that force had withdrawn to another point. This plan, which depended wholly upon information, was greatly aided by their possessing in the Cossacs the first light cavalry in the world. In short, by a combination of skill caution and valour, they were enabled to prevent those difficulties under which they laboured, from affecting the final issue of the campaign.

Upon this divided state of the allied forces however, Buonaparté founded his plan of success. He hoped completely to disunite them, so as to act with his united force upon any one separately. Blucher's army formed now the centre, and the link which united the other two armies; and in proportion as it should advance, the communication between them would become always closer. The moment therefore that hostilities commenced, Buonaparté hastened with his main force, and with all his guards, to the Silesian frontier. A reconnoitring incursion into Bohemia by Rumburg enabled him to ascertain the direction which the allied armies were taking; and he immediately returned. Blucher's army had already passed the Bober, the boundary of Lusatia, and was driving in all the French corps by which that river was defended. On the arrival however of this great reinforcement, headed by Napoleon himself, it immediately measured back its steps. Buonaparté then crossed the Bober at Lowenberg, and pushed forward into Silesia. Blucher took up a strong position along the Lignitz, a river rendered famous by a signal victory gained by Frederick on its banks. Here he was attacked by Buonaparté, and fought for some time with his wonted intrepidity; but finding that his antagonist was at the head of 110,000 men, the flower of the French army, he judged the contest

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no longer equal. He retired wi h some loss, but with his army completely unbroken, and took up a position at Javer.

About the same time, a movement on a great scale was made in the direction of Berlin. It was conducted by the Prince of Mosqua, Ney, with Oudinot, Regnier and Bertrand under him, and with an army of about 80,000 men. He drove in the advanced posts upon the frontier, made himself master of Frebbin, Saarmund, and Mitten Walde, and approached Berlin. The Crown Prince, having collected all his disposeable force, occupied a strong camp, almost immediately in front of that capital. The French attacked and carried the village of Gross Beren, which being within a small distance from the centre of this camp, g ve them a considerable command over it. Bernadotte, seeing the importance of this place, caused it to be attacked by the corps of Bulow, which performed that operation with gallantry and success. The French made then attempts upon the village of Ruhlsdorff, and upon other parts of the line, which all proved abortive. They now desisted, without endeavouring to bring on a general engagement; and fell back in the direction of Dresden. This movement was probably made chiefly with a reference to the events which were taking place in the neighbourhood of that capital.

All the operations of the allied armies in other quarters were but auxiliary to the grand attack which was to be made upon Dresden. For this purpose their main army was assembled at Toplitz behind the mountains which separate Bohemia from Saxony. Here commanded Prince Schwartzenbrg, with the whole of the Austrian army under him; and of the other allies, Generals Barclay de Tolli, Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Miloradovitch, with their respective corps. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia repaired hither, as to the principal scene of action; and they were attended by General Moreau, a military name second only to Buonaparté, and who, unjustly repelled from his native land, now took arms against one whom he considered at once his own enemy and that of his country.

This enterprize seemed favoured by the large detachments which had been made from the French army into Lusatia and Brandenburg. Accordingly, on the 22nd, all the columns began to debouche through the passes of Bohemia. The French corps which defended them were every where compelled to give way; and St. Cyr, who endeavoured to make a stand at Pirna, was driven in by Wittgenstein, with considerable loss. On the 25th, at three in the afternoon, the whole arrived under the walls of Dresden. The city was reconnoitred, but found to be considerably stronger than had been imagined. Buonaparté having fixed upon it as the main pivot of all his operations, had been indefatigable in his exertions to increase its defences. It had become, not strong as a fortress, but very powerful as an entrenched camp, and such as could not, without immense loss, have been carried by a *coup-de-main*. The armies therefore encamped in front of it; and their object now probably was to keep this position where they would be interposed between the French army and the Rhine. This project however did not at all suit the views of the French ruler. As soon as he had compelled Blucher to retire upon Javer, he left Macdonald with a large force, occupying a strong position in front of the Prussian General; and he himself, with his guards and chosen troops, hurried back through Lusatia. In four days he performed a journey of forty leagues. Large detachments were also made from the army of Ney; and that General with Victor, who had served under him, repaired in person to Dresden. By the 26th therefore all the flower of his army, and of his veteran commanders, were there assembled. On that day, vigorous attempts were made to recover the outposts which had been gained by the allies. The latter however maintained their ground, and the Austrians, on one occasion, by storming a redoubt, had nearly made their way into the town. On the 27th Buonaparté, still farther reinforced, drew out his whole army in battle array before the walls of Dresden. Nothing prevented an engagement of the most desperate nature between these two great armies, except a torrent of rain which deluged the country to such a degree, as to render any movement almost impossible. The artillery in particular, sunk completely in the mud, and could not be brought forward. A succession of partial actions, however, took place through out the day, and many desperate charges were made by the cavalry, who alone, in this state of the roads, could move with any activity. The result, on the whole, exhibits nothing decisive, and the advantage in these partial actions seems to have been rather on the side of the allies. But, under cover of these movements, Vandamme had succeeded in driving the Austrians from the important position of Pirna, a place of the greatest natural strength, and which formed the principal key of the entrance into Bohemia. The Prince of Wirtemberg, who commanded there, was driven with some loss beyond the frontier. An extraordinary augmentation was then made in the strength of the French left wing, and an evident intention appeared of turning the Austrian right, which formed their channel of communication with their magazines and resources.

These movements gave rise to serious consideration on the part of the allied commanders. The hope of storming a city so strongly fortified, and defended by an army at least equal to their own, was obviously chimerical. This being the case, they could remain with no advantage in their present position. Buonaparté, with an impregnable line of defence in his rear, could venture with safety on the boldest offensive movements, and could carry them on with an advantage, of which the allies, who had no such retreat, were altogether destitute. Instead of succeeding in their hope of cutting of Buonaparté from his resources and supplies, they found, that they must, in the first instance at least, be cut off from their own. Prudence therefore evidently dictated, that they should retrace their steps, and regain their former position within the Bohemian frontiers.

In taking a general view of this grand enterprize, it does not certainly appear to us the most briliant part of the allies' campaign. There seems very little ground to expect a different result from that which actually took place. While they attacked with a part only of their force, detached from all the rest, the main position of Buonaparté, it is evident, from the view which we have given of the respective positions, that he could at all times, when it appeared necessary, command a superiority of force at this point. Having easy and short communication with all his other armies, he could draw from them to any extent which the exigency might require. The expectation of success was founded then only on the supposition, that they could manœuvre with greater dexterity and rapidity; a presumption which no experience had given any ground to authorize. They calculated also upon finding Dresden an open town, which could be carried by a mere *coup-de-main*; in which they found themselves completely mistaken. The defect of information indeed which this error supposes, may be in some degree excused by the circumstance, that the fortifications had been recently, and by prodigious efforts, brought into their present state. Yet, as during the seven years war it had been a fortress of some strength, we should think it must still have been such as to afford a most advantageous defensive position for a large army.

Although no general battle took place, the succession of combats which followed each other were sanguinary, and the loss on both sides considerable. Several officers of distinction fell. But every other interest was absorbed in the fate of Moreau. In the battle of the 27th, as he was on horseback by the side of the Emperor Alexander, a ball, passing through the horse, carried off at once both his legs. This dreadful wound was not immediately mortal. His limbs were amputated; and he was carried in a litter into Bohemia; but after lingering for a few days, he expired in the severest agony.

The presence of Moreau in the allied army had excited an universal enthusiasm throughout Europe; and a fate so tragic and untimely produced equal sympathy and regret. We were not certainly exempted from the influence of these feelings. Yet on weighing the conduct of this great man in the balance of moral rectitude, we have not been able to from a very decided opinion. Unjust expulsion from a political community, may seem to break the ties by which an individual was united to it, and to absolve him from further allegiance. When this injustice is exercised by a state against one to whom it has been indebted for much of its glory and greatness, the trial becomes the more severe. Yet the general sense of mankind seems to pronounce, that there is something indelible in the relations which subsist between man and the country which gave him birth; that no wrong, no suffering, can ever efface them. Moreau professed indeed, and was sanctioned by the declarations of the allies, to make war, not against France, but against the usurper who ruled it. Had the object been to change the government, to restore either a free constitution or the ancient monarchy, Moreau would have had a fair ground to proceed upon. But the allies disclaimed any such intention; they professed no other object, but to re-establish against France, the ancient balance of power, and to level her present overwhelming preponderance in the system of Europe. This was not perhaps doing any real injury to her; since military success and conquest do by no means constitute the real happiness of a nation. Yet are they not thus viewed by mankind in general; and in the mind, above all, of a military commander, it can scarcely be doubted, that with them, the greatness and prosperity of his country will be in a great degree identified. The conduct of Moreau, therefore; could scarcely find a patriotic base to rest upon; it could be defended only upon the broadest principles of universal philanthropy. These, however, from their vague and flexible nature, ought to be viewed with extreme suspicion, above all when they point to some object, which would afford gratification to private ambition or resentment. There is one circumstance which, if not explained, appears to involve a shade of suspicion. He came only to bask in the sunshine of the allies's fortune. So long as the cause of Europe languished, he had taken no part in it. We find him not in Spain, where the most just of causes was to be defended; not even in Russia, when that country was invaded, and in danger of being overrun. He came not, till a succession of victories, and the formation of a grand confederacy, had rendered the triumph of the allied cause almost secure. All this may admit of explanation; he may not have been invited; a proper opening may not have been given. But some such explanation seems necessary in order to shew, why his philanthropy did not operate till the moment when its exertion was least necessary and least meritorious?

Whatever opinion we may form upon this subject, there cannot be the slightest doubt, that the allied sovereigns were justified by all law & all practice, in using the acknowledged talents of this great commander, for the promotion of their own just case. We must only express our dissent from the opinion almost universal at the time, which supposed, that the success of that cause rested mainly upon Moreau, and that Buonapartè could only be opposed by commanders trained in the same school. Such an idea is totally inconsistent, not only with subsequent events which could not be then taken into the account, but also with the occurrences of the preceding campaign. Buonapartè had been humbled, and the finest army he ever possessed had been annihilated without the smallest French or foreign aid. There was no reason to suppose, that similar successes, with similar means, might not continue to crown their arms. The only operation at which Moreau assisted, and which, if it was not planned by him, received at least his sanction, was the attack upon Dresden; which, for reasons now assigned, does not appear to us to throw any particular lustre on those with whom it originated.

The circumstance which rendered the late movement of the allies peculiarly delicate, was the difficulty with which they could now measure back their steps into Bohemia. Having lost the grand communication by Pirna and Peterswalde, they were obliged to convey their baggage and artillery by cross roads, and through narrow defiles, the difficulty of which was greatly increased by the great rains that had fallen. Buonaparté, with the great mass of his army, pressed behind, while Vandamme with 18,000 men pushed forward into Bohemia by the route of Peterswalde, and endeavoured wholly to intercept their retreat. This bold plan however laboured under the serious disadvantage that Vandamme was completely separated from the main body; and no measures sufficiently effective seems to have been taken to support him. This state of things was improved by the allies in the most vigorous and judicious manner. A corps of 8000 Russians under Count Osterman stopped the Progress of Vandamme, until reinforcements could be brought up. A body of guards then arrived; and soon a large proportion of the Russian and Austrian armies arrived, leaving merely sufficient to guard the passes of Bohemia against the advancing French force. It fortunately happened, that General Kleist was behind the rest of the army, and still among the frontier mountains. He was directed therefore to move to the left, and occupy the pass of Hollendorf, by which alone Vandamme, could effect his retreat. This was done with complete promptitude and success; Vandamme was attacked at once in front, flank, and rear, by vastly superior forces. He was entirely overpowered; his corps fled without resistance, and dispersed in the woods, leaving 100 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage, in the hands of the victors. From 8 to 10,000 prisoners were taken, among whom was the commander himself; the rest, completely disorganised, sought their safety in individual flight.

About the same time, a signal success in another quarter crowned the arms of the allies. Macdonald, as we formerly observed, had been left in a strong defensive position at Javer, with the view of keeping Blucher in check, while the main army was at Dresden. No sooner however had that active commander perceived that a large portion of the French force was withdrawn, than he determined to improve the opportunity. Collecting his whole force, he attacked the enemy in their position of Javer. The result was a victory of the most decisive nature: the enemy routed, fled towards the Bober, leaving nearly the whole of his artillery, and numerous prisoners, in the hands of the Prussians. Blucher paused not a moment; he pursued the enemy, and again attacked him upon the Bober. The victory was still more complete than before. The immense rains, and the overflowing of the rivers, cut off all retreat. One division, which fought with its rear to the Bober, was entirely captured; and the same fate, to a greater or less extent, overtook most of the others. The wreck of Macdonald's army fled through Lusatia. Blucher successively crossed the Bober, the Reiss, and the Queiss, and arrived almost at the gates of Dresden.

Meantime the north of Germany, where the Crown Prince commanded, was the theatre of events no less important. After the retreat of the French from Berlin, the Swedish and Prussian army pressed close behind them, and gained several partial advantages. The Crown Prince, finding that he was not opposed by any equal force, determined to take advantage of this superiority. He moved towards Rosslau, intending there to cross the Elbe, and march upon Leipsic. He took with him the Swedish and Russian troops; while General Tauenzien was left with 40,000 Prussians at Juterboch, for the purpose of covering Berlin. Meantime, the allies having retired from before Dresden, Ney returned to his army, and brought with him the divisions which had been withdrawn from it. Seeing the two corps of the Crown Prince's army detached from each other, he conceived the plan of attacking one of them separately. That part of the army, therefore, which had been brought to the left bank of the Elbe, in order to oppose the enterprizes of the Crown Prince, suddenly repassed at Wittenberg; and the whole marched upon Juterboch, where Tauenzien was posted. This Prussian corps received and withstood, for nearly a whole day, the shock of a French army of almost double its numbers. The contest was dreadful and murderous, and the loss great; but this gallant army still maintained its position. Meanwhile Bernadotte had learned, that the French army was re-crossing the Elbe; this induced him to slacken his pace: he then learned, that the whole was marching upon Juterboch. Without delay, he turned his troops, and hurried to the scene of action. The gallant Prussians still hardly maintained the unequal contest. The scale was instantly turned; ninety battalions and 10,000 men brought to act on the flank of the enemy, determined him to an immediate retreat. This operation, beset as he was by enemies on every side, could not be performed with any advantage. He was routed with immense loss, and pursued upon Torgeu, which he gained only by breaking down the bridge behind him.

This severe succession of partial losses much more than compensated the general advantage which Buonaparté had gained, in obliging the allies to retire from before Dresden. That success was merely one of position, and was accompanied with no circumstance which tended to affect the relative strength of the two armies. But the successive defeats of Vandamme, of Macdonald, and of Ney, had been attended with immense losses, both of men, and of all the materials of war. Thus his strength, which at the beginning of the war, had been barely equal to that of the allies, was now reduced to a decided inferiority. The advance of Blucher too, established the link, by which the various confederate armies were connected together. As his position however continued to be much more concentrated than theirs, he was still able, by shifting his troops from place to place, to present successively on each side an imposing front. After the defeat of Vandamme, he advanced into Bohemia, where he found the Austrio-Russian army drawn up in order of battle; but they appeared so strong, and so strongly posted, that he did not think it expedient to venture an engagement. He hastened back to the Elbe, in order to stop the advance of Blucher, who might otherwise have been in possession of Dresden. Blucher, upon the approach of Buonaparté, judged it prudent to fall back towards the Silesian frontier. Under favour of his retreat, the grand army again broke up from Bohemia, and arrived in sight of the walls of Dresden. Buonaparté hastened back; the Austrians retreated, and Blucher again advanced. A succession of similar movements took place; in which, though the French army, through a concentrated position, maintained its ground, it was severely exhausted by a succession of marches and countermarches; and in this immense multitude, compressed within such narrow limits, scarcity and sickness began to be felt.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

CANZONET.

Could love be found in woman's breast
As fervent as my own,
This weary soul might hope to rest
In beauty's arms a welcome guest,
And with her purer spirit share
The load of life—too great to bear
Through this wide world alone!

Could love be found in woman's breast,
Like mine, averse to roam,
This weary soul might hope to rest
In beauty's arms, for ever blest,
And my poor love, an outcast boy,
Might then a kindred heart enjoy,
And find a lasting home!

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GUARINI.

"Felice che ri mira," &c.

Happy the youth who thee admires;
Happier who sighs with soft desires;
But O! how blest, how happy he,
Who sighing draws a sigh from thee!

TO A YOUNG LADY.

The thought from the French

When one and one, my Dear, make *two*
In Love's arithmetic, 't will do;
But 'tis the Devil (we all agree)
When one and one by chance make *three*.

WRITTEN UNDER A NOTICE WHICH IS AFFIXED TO THE WALL OF THE AD——Y.

When M—— posted up, "No beggars here,"
The bonney Scots were put in muckle fear,
Till C——whispered, "This concerns not you, Sirs,
For Scotchmen are not beggars *here* but chusers!"

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